

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JEREMY PHILLIP PUCKETT,

Plaintiffs,

v.

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, et al.,

Defendants.

No. 2:22-cv-0350-KJM-CKD

ORDER

Before the court is plaintiff's August 30, 2024, motion to compel (ECF Nos. 231 & 244 (Joint Statement)). On October 9, 2024, the undersigned held a hearing via Zoom on the motion. Ziwei Xiao and Harrison Frahn appeared on behalf of plaintiff. John Whitefleet appeared on behalf of defendants. At the conclusion of the hearing, the court took the motion under submission.

On June 28, 2024, plaintiff served his Second Set of Interrogatories and Fourth Set of Requests for Production of Documents on the three institutional defendants: the County, the DA's Office (DA), and the Sheriff's Office (SO). Joint Statement at 2. These requests seek information relating to (1) prior instances of constitutional rights violations committed by defendants' employees; (2) defendants' training and discipline of employees related to constitutional rights violations; and (3) files from multiple past homicide investigations. Joint Statement at 2-3. Also at issue are requests concerning the preservation and destruction of

1 evidence in the Galati case. Joint Statement at 23-25. Plaintiff asserts that defendants have
2 responded with boilerplate objections and a “near-blanket refusal” to provide the requested
3 information. Joint Statement at 3.

4 I. Case Background

5 As background to this discovery dispute, it is helpful to review what is at issue in this case.
6 See also ECF No. 243 at 2 (summarizing complaint). The district judge’s March 9, 2023, order,
7 determining which claims survived dismissal, states that, “[i]n broad strokes, plaintiff alleges the
8 defendants deprived him of his constitutional rights by withholding or ignoring exonerating
9 evidence.” ECF No. 36 at 2.

10 That order noted that plaintiff’s counsel submitted a public records request “for information
11 on any prosecutorial misconduct between 1990 and 2005.” ECF No. 36 at 4. In response,
12

13 the County produced a spreadsheet ‘reflecting data from claim forms
14 submitted to the County . . . to seek compensation from Sacramento
15 County. Each row on the spreadsheet contained a field vaguely
16 describing the claim, including rows with phrases such as ‘civil rights
17 violation’ or ‘police misconduct.’

18 ECF No. 36 at 4-5 (record citations omitted). This spreadsheet, attached to the complaint as
19 Exhibit C (ECF No. 1-3, Claim Spreadsheet), shows that a number of listed claims over a 15-year
20 period were directed to the SO, others to the DA, and others to various other County agencies.

21 The district court’s March 2023 order continued:

22 Plaintiff alleges ‘a substantial number of [these] claims against the
23 Sacramento Sheriff’s Office . . . were based on allegations of
24 evidence manipulation, including suppression of exculpatory
25 evidence.

26 ECF No. 36 at 4-5 (record citations omitted). As to the DA, the district court noted that
27

28 [r]elying on the County’s spreadsheet, plaintiff identifies 46 claims
against the District Attorney’s Office, **36 of which were between
1995 and 2002**. Plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, ‘a
substantial number of [these] claims were based on allegations of

1 evidence suppression.

2 ECF No. 36 at 5 (emphasis added; record citations omitted).

3 The district judge determined that plaintiff's Monell claims against the County and the
4 SO, "alleging a practice or custom of manipulating and suppressing evidence and refusing to
5 discipline officers who violated persons' constitutional rights[,]” survived dismissal at the
6 pleading stage. ECF No. 36 at 13-15. As to the County and SO, the district court's order noted
7 that

8 “[L]iability for improper custom may not be predicated on isolated
9 or sporadic incidents; it must be founded upon practices of sufficient
10 duration, frequency, and consistency that the conduct has become a
11 traditional method of carrying out policy. Trevino v. Gates, 99 F.3d
12 911, 918 (9th Cir. 1996). **The pattern of incidents must reflect**
13 **'similar constitutional violations.'** Connick v. Thompson, [563
14 U.S. 51, 62 (2011)]. Plaintiff describes two instances of violations,
15 separated by eight years, in which Sheriff's deputies committed
16 similar constitutional violations in the form of evidence suppression;
17 his own case and a similar case in 2008[.] Compl. ¶ 109. The other
18 alleged violations are unrelated to evidence suppression. Id., ¶¶ 91-
19 97. . . . However, [from the Claims Spreadsheet], plaintiff identified
20 79 claims as labeled ‘civil rights violations’ or ‘police misconduct.’
21 . . . Identifying **79 civil rights violations over seven years** brings
22 plaintiff’s claim from the merely possible to plausible and puts
23 defendants adequately on notice of the allegations.

24 ECF No. 36 at 13-14 (emphasis added). The undersigned assumes the district judge was referring
25 to the seven-year period mentioned earlier in her order: “between 1995 and 2002.”

26 As to the DA, the district judge noted plaintiff's allegations that the DA has a policy of

27 selectively withholding exculpatory evidence relevant to criminal
28 prosecutions from defense teams” and “failing to hold prosecutors
accountable” for the ensuing Brady violations. Compl. ¶¶ 112, 117.
Thus, plaintiff asserts Monell liability against this Office under the
same two theories: (1) pervasive customs and policies and (2) failure
to train or discipline.

29 ECF No. 36 at 15. The district court continued:

30 Using the County’s spreadsheet, plaintiff identified **46 claims**
31 **against the [DA] between 1990 to 2005**, each with either vague

descriptions [regarding civil rights violations] or no descriptions at all. . . . In showing **46 potential claims over a specific period of time**, plaintiff has demonstrated his allegations are sufficiently ‘plausible’ [to survive dismissal].

ECF No. 36 at 17 (emphasis added). The district court noted defendants’ arguments that plaintiff had not pointed to “any concrete examples of specific Brady violations.” Id. However, the order continued, “plaintiff at this stage cannot be faulted because defendants refuse to search their files or provide detailed information.” Id.

In sum, as to plaintiff’s Monell claims against the County and SO, the district judge referred to a seven-year period (1995-2002) in which misconduct claims were potentially relevant. As to the Monell claim against the DA, the district judge considered the entire 15-year period covered by plaintiff’s public records request as relevant for purposes of the motion to dismiss.

Since then, as best the undersigned can tell, plaintiff’s public records request, spanning 1990-2005, has effectively defined the scope of case. However, even if a plaintiff requests public records from a 15-year period and attaches a summary to the complaint, it does not necessarily follow that fifteen years’ worth of materials are relevant for discovery purposes. To determine relevance, one must look to the facts of the case itself. Here, plaintiff was taken into custody in April 2001 and sentenced in March 2002. Any suppressed evidence in plaintiff’s own case presumably dates back no earlier than 1998, when Galati was killed. See Cmplt. ¶¶ 2, 4, 26. With this in mind, the court considers the discovery requests at issue.

II. Meet and Confer

As the previously-assigned magistrate noted in her March 20, 2024 order, Local Rule 251(b) requires that “[c]ounsel for all interested parties shall confer in advance of the filing of the motion or in advance of the hearing on the motion in a good faith effort to resolve the differences that are the subject of the motion.” ECF No. 119 at 2.

As to the Fourth Set of RFPs, defendants assert that “no meet and confer was accomplished[.]” Joint Statement at 4. Plaintiff contends they did meet and confer about the Fourth Set of RFPs on August 28, 2024, before plaintiff filed his motion. Id.; see ECF No. 245

1 (Wein Decl.) at 3. Plaintiff submits an August 29, 2024, email exchange documenting the topics
2 discussed, including the “Fourth Set of Requests for Production.” ECF No. 245-18 at 5-6.

3 Whether or not counsel are technically meeting and conferring as to their various disputes,
4 it is obviously not working. As evidenced by the docket of this action, the discovery process has
5 broken down in a way seldom seen in federal litigation. See Brill v. Napolitano, 2010 WL
6 11512400, *1 (C.D. Cal. May 12, 2010) (“The whole system of [c]ivil adjudication would be
7 ground to a halt if the courts were forced to intervene in even a modest percentage of discovery
8 transactions. . . . Here, the parties have unnecessarily burdened the Court with discovery disputes
9 they should have been able to resolve themselves.”). Thus, going forward, as discussed at the
10 hearing, the undersigned will require the parties to meet and confer in person, in her presence,
11 before considering any additional motion(s) to compel.

12 III. Applicable Law

13 The discovery process is subject to the overriding limitation of good faith, and callous
14 disregard of discovery responsibilities cannot be condoned. Asea, Inc. v. Southern Pac. Transp.
15 Co., 669 F.2d 1242, 1246 (9th Cir. 1981) (quotation marks and citation omitted). “Parties may
16 obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any party’s claim or
17 defense and proportional to the needs of the case, considering the importance of the issues at
18 stake in the action, the amount in controversy, the parties’ relative access to relevant information,
19 the parties’ resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the
20 burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Fed R. Civ. P.
21 26(b)(1). “Relevance for purposes of discovery is defined very broadly.” Garneau v. City of
22 Seattle, 147 F.3d 802, 812 (9th Cir. 1998).

23 Under Rule 37 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, “a party seeking discovery may move
24 for an order compelling an answer, designation, production, or inspection.” Fed. R. Civ. P.
25 37(a)(3) (B). The court may order a party to provide further responses to an “evasive or
26

1 incomplete disclosure, answer, or response.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(4). “The party seeking to
2 compel discovery has the burden of establishing that its request satisfies the relevancy
3 requirements of Rule 26(b)(1). Thereafter, the party opposing discovery has the burden of
4 showing that the discovery should be prohibited, and the burden of clarifying, explaining or
5 supporting its objections.” Givens v. CDCR, 2023 WL 6313986, *1 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 28, 2023),
6 citing Bryant v. Ochoa, 2009 WL 1390794 at *1 (S.D. Cal. May 14, 2009). “As a threshold
7 matter, . . . an objecting party must specifically establish the nature of any alleged burden, usually
8 by affidavit or other reliable evidence.” Thomas v. Cate, 715 F. Supp. 1012, 1032 (E.D. Cal.
9 2010) (collecting cases).

11 Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides, in part, that a party may serve upon
12 any other party written interrogatories relating to any matters which can be inquired into under
13 Rule 26(b). Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(a)(2). Rule 33 requires that “[e]ach interrogatory must, to the
14 extent it is not objected to, be answered separately and fully in writing under oath.” Fed. R. Civ.
15 P. 33(b)(3). Rule 34 provides for the production of documents and things, requiring a party to
16 produce or permit inspection of documents responsive to a request for production of documents
17 when such documents are in the party's “possession, custody or control.” Fed. R. Civ. P.
18 34(a)(1). A party has an obligation to conduct a reasonable inquiry into the factual bases of its
19 responses to discovery. Brill, 2010 WL 11512400, at *2 (collecting cases); see also Anderson v.
20 Cryovac, Inc., 862 F.2d 910, 929 (1st Cir. 1988) (“Once a proper discovery request has been
21 seasonably propounded, we will not allow a party sentiently to avoid its obligations by filing
22 misleading or evasive responses, or by failing to examine records within its control.”).

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1 IV. Plaintiff's Motion to Compel

2 A. **Pattern of Constitutional Violation Requests**

3 1. **"All incidents" of compensation for evidence-based rights violations**

4 DA Interrogatory No. 7; SO Interrogatory No. 9; County Interrogatory No. 6. Plaintiff
5 requests that the DA's office, the Sheriff's Office (SO) and the County identify "all incidents"
6 between 1990 and 2005 in which an individual was "compensated by you" for a claimed or actual
7 violation of his constitutional rights "based on the withholding or manipulation of evidence" in
8 criminal cases. ECF No. 244 at 5-6.

9
10 Plaintiff claims that fifteen years' worth of "compensation" information is relevant based
11 on the Claims Spreadsheet, as previously determined by the district court and the prior magistrate
12 judge. ECF No. 244 at 11-12.
13

14 Defendants asserts various objections, including overbreadth as to time, that "the
15 underlying documents from which the data was entered no longer exist for the requested
16 timeframes," and that defendants have "insufficient information to respond to this request." ECF
17 No. 244 at 6.
18

19 As to overbreadth as to time, the previously-assigned magistrate judge noted that

20 discovery-related disputes involving Monell claims . . . often require
21 a broad and substantial amount of discovery that would not be
22 involved if the plaintiff sued only the individuals directly involved in
23 the deprivation of his rights. Awalt v. Marketti, 2012 WL 6568242,
24 at *3 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 17, 2012). The very nature of a Monell claim
25 often necessarily implicates burdensome, but not unduly
26 burdensome, discovery. See id. at *7 ("the fact that Monell claims
27 implicate a potentially large number of events taking place in an
28 organization over a period of time, they naturally, and necessarily
 require extensive and often burdensome discovery.").

29
30 ECF No. 137 at 3. Certainly, Monell claims implicate numerous events taking place over a
31 period of time. However, a 15-year period of discoverable events may be an outlier in Monell

1 litigation. In the Awalt case cited above, the court found plaintiff's request for documents
2 spanning a five-year period prior to the incident at issue "reasonably calculated to lead to the
3 discovery of evidence that is relevant and admissible to prove her Monell claims." 2012 WL
4 6568242, *6 (collecting cases)¹.

5 "Typically," a California district court recently wrote,

6 the relevance standard is broad in scope and "encompass[es] any
7 matter that bears on, or that reasonably could lead to other matters
8 that could bear on, any issue that is or may be in a case." Doherty v.
Comenity Capital Bank & Comenity Bank, 2017 WL 1885677, at *2
(S.D. Cal. May 9, 2017). **Relevance, however, is not without limits.**
9 Id. . . . [T]o fall within the scope of discovery, the information must
10 also be "proportional to the needs of the case," requiring lawyers to
11 "size and shape their discovery requests to the requisites of a case"
12 while "eliminat[ing] unnecessary or wasteful discovery." Fed. Civ.
R. P. 26(b)(1); Cancino Castellar v. McAleenan, 2020 WL 1332485,
at *4 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 23, 2020) (quoting Roberts v. Clark Cty. Sch.
Dist., 312 F.R.D. 594, 603 (D. Nev. 2016)).

13 Hipschman v. Cty. of San Diego, 2024 WL 3206909, *7 (S.D. Cal. June 26, 2024) (emphasis
14 added). In Hipschman, plaintiff requested defendant County to produce defendants' entire
15 personnel files "from the date of their hiring . . . to present" with respect to a Monell claim. Id. at
16 **2-3. Defendant objected that "the request is not limited to a reasonable amount of time before
17 the incident at issue[.]" Id. at *3. The court found that the request, "as written, is overbroad" and
18 sustained the County's objection "regarding the timing of the discovery request and finds five
19 years predating the incident through approximately one year after the incident to be the

20 ¹ The Awalt court further noted that

21 courts in this district have found Monell-related discovery requests
22 comparable to Plaintiff's appropriate and not unduly burdensome.
23 See, e.g., Padilla v. City of Chicago, No. 06 C 5462, 2011 WL
24 3651273, *4 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 18, 2011) (setting aside Magistrate
Judge's discovery ruling and granting plaintiff's motion to compel
25 production of documents related to police misconduct over a **five-**
26 **year period**); Johnson v. City of Joliet, 2007 WL 495258, *4 (N.D.
27 Ill. Feb. 13, 2007) (ordering production of any documents relating to
complaints or lawsuits against city's Building Inspections and Permit
Department over a **five-year period** in a case where plaintiff alleged
that the city's building inspector directed the demolition of her
garage based on her race).

28 Id. at 6 (emphasis added).

1 appropriate time frame.” *Id.* at *7 (“All of these requests are limited to the time period of June
2 27, 2015 through December 31, 2021.”).

3 However, in Marsh v. Cty. of San Diego, 2008 WL 11411591 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 23, 2008),
4 a case concerning a 1983 murder conviction set aside on habeas review, the court on
5 reconsideration determined that plaintiff could depose a County witness about a 21-year period
6 for his Monell/Brady claim. The court allowed plaintiff to depose the person most
7 knowledgeable about “the County’s compliance with Brady . . . from the time period from March
8 1983—August 2004 as it relates to the Monell claim”. *Id.* at *3. The Marsh court reasoned that
9 the complaint “indicates that the Monell cause of action covers the period beyond conviction. . . .
10 Therefore, the deposition of the PMK regarding the County’s compliance with Brady . . . is
11 relevant to the Monell claim which includes the period after conviction and until his release from
12 prison in August 2004.”² Though the facts are similar to the instant case, Marsh has not been
13 cited for this finding, and the 21-year period appears to be an outlier for Monell discovery.

14 Here, the seven-year period noted by the district judge (1995-2002) seems more in
15 keeping with normal Monell discovery than the 15-year period covered by plaintiff’s public
16 records request. At the hearing, plaintiff’s counsel indicated that, if the period of discovery were
17 to be narrowed, it could conceivably be narrowed to 1995-2002. This covers three years before
18 Galati’s death until the year plaintiff was sentenced, and thus bears some relationship to the facts
19 in the case. Based on the foregoing, the undersigned will sustain defendants’ objection of
20 overbreadth as to time.

21 As to defendants’ standard assertion that the requested information does not exist, another
22 court has explained:

23 A responding party is not generally required to conduct extensive
24 research in order to answer an interrogatory, but a **reasonable effort**
25 to respond must be made. If a party cannot furnish details, the
26 party should say so under oath and explain why and set forth the
efforts used to obtain the information; the party cannot plead
ignorance to information that is from sources within his control.

27 ² Here, plaintiff was released from prison in 2020. Cmplt. ¶ 2. Plaintiff’s requested Monell
28 discovery spans the time from eight years before Galati’s death (1990), through plaintiff’s
investigation and conviction, to fifteen years before he was released from prison (2005).

1 Of course, if the answer states that no record exists, the court cannot
2 compel the impossible. A sworn answer indicating a lack of
3 knowledge and no means of obtaining knowledge is not
4 objectionable. The responding party has a duty to supplement any
5 responses if the information sought is later obtained or the response
6 provided needs correction. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(e)(1)(A).

5 Givens, 2023 WL 6313986, *13 (emphasis added; internal citations and quotation marks
6 omitted). Defendants must make reasonable efforts to respond, as set forth above.

7 All other objections to this request are overruled. The court will grant plaintiff's motion as to
8 this request for the period of 1995-2002.

9 **2. Various information as to “all incidents” above**

10 DA Interrogatory No. 8, SO Interrogatory No. 10, County Interrogatory No. 7. Plaintiff
11 requests several types of information “for all incidents listed above”: “For all incidents listed
12 above, identify all state or federal case numbers associated with the incident, the amount of
13 compensation received, the evidence that was withheld or manipulated, and all of your employees
14 that were involved [or claimed to be involved] in the withholding or manipulation of the relevant
15 evidence.” ECF No. 244 at 6.

16 Defendants object that the request is vague as to “all state and federal case numbers
17 associated with the incident”—as it does not specify civil or criminal cases—and vague as to “all
18 of your employees that were involved.” “The party objecting to discovery as vague or ambiguous
19 has the burden to show such vagueness or ambiguity by demonstrating that mere tools beyond
20 mere reason and common sense are necessary to attribute ordinary definitions to terms and
21 phrases.” Thomas, 715 F. Supp. 2d. at 1030 (collecting cases). Here, “all” cases and “all”
22 employees involved in the listed incidents of compensation for evidence-based violations in
23 intelligible through common sense. This objection is overruled.

24 Defendants further object that the “request contains improper subparts” and “appears to be
25 5 separate requests.” ECF No. 244 at 6. Rule 33(a) provides that “[u]nless otherwise stipulated
26 or ordered by the court, a party may serve on any other party no more than 25 written
27 interrogatories, including all discrete subparts.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(a)(1), “Although the term
28 ‘discrete subparts’ [in Rule 33] does not have a precise meaning, courts generally agree that

1 ‘interrogatory subparts are to be counted as one interrogatory ... if they are logically or factually
2 subsumed within and necessarily related to the primary question.’’ Trevino v. ACB Am., Inc.,
3 232 F.R.D. 612, 614 (N.D. Cal. 2006) (quoting Safeco of Am. v. Rawstron, 181 F.R.D. 441, 445
4 (C.D. Cal. 1998)). “Determining whether an interrogatory counts as a separate question requires
5 a pragmatic approach. Once a subpart of an interrogatory introduces a line of inquiry that is
6 separate and distinct from the inquiry made by the portion of the interrogatory that precedes it, the
7 subpart must be considered a separate interrogatory no matter how it is designated.” Waterbury
8 v. Scribner, 2008 WL 2018432, *2 (E.D. Cal. May 8, 2008), citing Willingham v. Ashcroft, 226
9 F.R.D. 57, 59 (D.D.C., 2005) (internal quotation marks omitted).

10 This interrogatory pushes the limits of one request, as it concerns state and federal cases,
11 monetary compensation, withheld evidence, and employees. Defendants state that “for purposes
12 of responding to these requests,” they “will only count them as two.” ECF No. 244 at 6.
13 Defendants’ objection is sustained as follows: They may count this request as two interrogatories.

14 All other objections to this request are overruled. The court will grant plaintiff’s motion
15 as to this request.

16 **3. Auditing Documents**

17 County/SO Request No. 2, DA Request No. 1. Plaintiff requests “[a]ll documents and
18 communications relating to policies, procedures, and practices between January 1, 1990 and
19 December 31, 2005 that concern or relate to your internal and external auditing processes and
20 reporting structures.”

21 At the hearing, the parties indicated that this request was resolved in the last motion to
22 compel. See ECF No. 243. Thus, the court will disregard it.

23 **B. Homicide Investigation Files**

24 County/SO/DA – Multiple Requests. Plaintiff seeks “all documents and communications
25 concerning or related to the investigation of” the following fourteen individuals:

- 26 • Gloria Killian, convicted in 1981 for felony murder (and other crimes), vacated by the
27 Ninth Circuit in 2002;
28 • James David Majors, convicted in 1989 for first degree murders and a robbery;

- 1 • Charles Edward Case, prosecuted in 1993 for first degree murder and robbery;
- 2 • Joseph Andrew Elliot, prosecuted in 1994 for murder and assault with a deadly weapon;
- 3 • Kenneth Bernard Turner, investigated in 1994 for murder;
- 4 • Richard Alex Williams, prosecuted in 1996 for murder;
- 5 • David Quindt and Anthony Salcedo, prosecuted in 1999 for murder and attempted murder;
- 6 • Michael Willis, prosecuted in 1999 for murder;
- 7 • Benita Luna, prosecuted in 1999 for murder;
- 8 • Arthur Gene Lane, prosecuted in 2001 for murder;
- 9 • Eric Royce Leonard, prosecuted for multiple murders; year(s) unspecified;
- 10 • Jeffrey Dean Ford, prosecuted for “a series of bank robberies”; year(s) unspecified; and
- 11 • Bismark Dinius, prosecuted in connection with a 2006 death in a boating accident.

12 See ECF No. 231 at 7-9 (Motion to Compel, Appx. B), ECF No. 244 at 7-10.

13 Defendants object on various grounds, arguing that “plaintiff fails to establish how
14 production of the entire underlying criminal investigation (and communications) of unrelated
15 matters are relevant to plaintiff’s claims.” ECF No. 244 at 17. Defendants further argue that
16 many of these investigations/prosecutions “are not part of the Complaint” and “many of the
17 requests are irrelevant to this case, insofar as there were no findings of Brady violations, as can be
18 readily found in the filings and/or appellate decisions on these cases.” ECF No. 244 at 18.

19 At the hearing, plaintiff’s counsel argued that these case files, and all related
20 communications, were discoverable because the individual defendants in this case were involved
21 in these investigations. Without more, this is not enough. See Rivera v. NIBCO, Inc., 364 F.3d
22 1057, 1072 (9th Cir. 2004) (“District courts need not condone the use of discovery to engage in
23 fishing expeditions.”). At minimum, the requested materials span a period of 1981-2006, and it is
24 unclear how a criminal case file from 1981, for instance, bears any relevance to this case.

25 Moreover, as the district court has noted, for Monell liability, “the pattern of incidents
26 must reflect ‘similar constitutional violations.’ Connick, [563 U.S. at 62. While plaintiff is not
27 required to know what an investigative case file contains before he seeks it in discovery, he must
28 make some showing of relevance to the Brady issues central to this action in order to satisfy his

1 burden in a discovery dispute.

2 At plaintiff's request, the fact discovery deadline has been extended to January 31, 2025.
3 ECF No. 258. The court will deny plaintiff's motion as to these requests without prejudice to
4 plaintiff propounding narrower requests for similar materials.

5 **C. Training and Discipline Reports**

6 DA Interrogatory No. 11, SO Interrogatory No. 12. This interrogatory seeks a description of
7 "policies, practices, and /or procedures in place from January 1, 1990 through January 1, 2005
8 relating to disciplining Your employees and/or contractors for [Brady] violations." Joint
9 Statement at 18.

10 Defendants object that this request is overbroad as to time, among other objections.
11 Notwithstanding their objections, they respond: "[D]uring that timeframe, the [Entity] did not
12 have written discipline policies specific to [Brady] violations." ECF No. 244 at 18. As to the SO,
13 defendant responds that various other policies governed discipline for violation of duties. Joint
14 Statement at 19.

15 DA Interrogatory No. 12, SO Interrogatory No. 13, County Interrogatory No. 6. Same as
16 above, as to violations of "an individual's constitutional rights." Joint Statement at 19.

17 Defendants object that this request is overbroad as to time and vague, among other objections.
18 Notwithstanding their objections, they respond that "during that timeframe, the County did not
19 have written discipline policies specific to violations of 'constitutional rights'" and that other
20 policies governed employee discipline. ECF No. 244 at 19.

21 Defendants' training and disciplinary materials regarding Brady violations and/or other
22 violations of a criminal suspect's constitutional rights are relevant to this case. For the reasons set
23 forth above, the court will sustain defendants' objection of overbreadth as to time. All other
24 objections are overruled.

25 The court will grant plaintiff's motion as to these requests as follows: For the period of 1995-
26 2002, defendants must identify all responsive policies, practices, and/or procedures, whether
27 written or unwritten, and include a signed declaration explaining what searches and/or inquiries
28 were conducted for responsive material. See ECF No. 243 at 8 (prior discovery order requiring

1 same for specified requests for production).

2 County/SO Request No. 1. This request seeks “all documents” related to training or
3 “handing and disclosing evidence” by seven individual defendants, between January 1, 1990 and
4 December 31, 2005. ECF No. 244 at 19.

5 The court has reviewed defendants’ objections and overrules them³. The court will grant
6 plaintiff’s motion as to this request as follows: Defendants shall produce any and all documents
7 responsive to the request. If they contend that no such documents exist, they must provide a
8 signed declaration explaining what searches and/or inquiries were conducted for responsive
9 documents. See ECF No. 243 at 8 (prior discovery order).

10 **D. Handling of Evidence in the Galati investigation**

11 SO Interrogatory No. 7 asks the SO to “[i]dentify all evidence collected during the Galati
12 investigation that was destroyed prior to March 13, 2020.” Joint Statement at 23.

13 Defendants cite a “property disposition report, produced herewith.” ECF No. 244 at 23.
14 Plaintiff counters that the report is “not responsive” because it “does not describe the items and
15 evidence collected; it provides numbered codes.” Joint Statement at 24. At the hearing,
16 defendants indicated there was no “key” to the codes in the report, but it could be cross-checked
17 against another document in plaintiff’s possession. The parties should meet and confer so that
18 plaintiff can make sense of the information in the report.

19 Defendants also indicated that, as far as they know, the property disposition report reflects
20 all the Galati evidence that was destroyed after the investigation. Defendants’ counsel stated he
21 will provide plaintiff a declaration to that effect.

22 DA/SO Interrogatory No. 5 asks defendants to “[i]dentify all report numbers associated
23 with investigatory files related to the Galati investigation.” Joint Statement at 23.

24 The DA responds that it did not compile such a list and thus is unable to respond. The SO
25 responds that “the Galati investigation is associated with” two reports that were previously
26 produced. Joint Statement at 23-24. At the hearing, defendants’ counsel stated that one of the
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28 ³ Defendants did not object that this request was overbroad as to time. See ECF No. 243 at 4-5.

1 reports concerned the Galati investigation, and the other was a missing persons' report filed by
2 Galati's father. Plaintiff's counsel stated that plaintiff also seeks all reports "related" to the Galati
3 investigation. However, it is the court's understanding that defendants' records do not link or
4 identify "related" reports. Related files can only be identified by poring over the Galati materials
5 and noting cases, names, etc.—a task which plaintiff can do as well as defendants.

6 DA/SO Interrogatory No. 6 asks defendants to "[i]dentify all individuals interviewed by
7 your employees during the Galati investigation." Joint Statement at 23.

8 The DA responds that it "did not compile a list of who investigated whom or when and
9 thus is unable to respond." The SO refers plaintiff to the previously produced report of the Galati
10 investigation. Joint Statement at 24.

11 As above, plaintiff can read the Galati investigation file and identify the persons
12 interviewed, as well as defendants can. As defendants have identified what appear to be key
13 reports, the court will deny plaintiff's motion as to these requests.

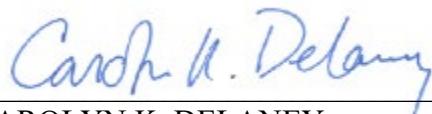
14 Plaintiff also contends that defendants have continued their "practice of serving unverified
15 interrogatories," not signed under oath, despite "prior explicit reprimands from Judge Barnes."
16 Joint Statement at 25. Defendants say they will provide verifications. Joint Statement at 26.

17 Based on the foregoing, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT plaintiff's motion to compel
18 (ECF No. 231) is GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART, as follows:

- 19 1. DA Interrogatory No. 7; SO Interrogatory No. 9; County Interrogatory No. 6. GRANTED
20 as to the period 1995-2002.
- 21 2. DA Interrogatory No. 8, SO Interrogatory No. 10, County Interrogatory No. 7.
22 GRANTED.
- 23 3. County/SO/DA – Multiple Requests as to Homicide Investigation Files. DENIED without
24 prejudice.
- 25 4. DA Interrogatory No. 11, SO Interrogatory No. 12, DA Interrogatory No. 12, SO
26 Interrogatory No. 13, County Interrogatory No. 6. GRANTED as follows: For the period
27 of 1995-2002, defendants must identify all responsive policies, practices, and/or
28 procedures, whether written or unwritten, and include a signed declaration explaining

- 1 what searches and/or or inquiries were conducted for responsive material.
- 2 5. County/SO Request No. 1. GRANTED as follows: Defendants shall produce any and all
3 documents responsive to the request. If they contend that no such documents exist, they
4 must provide a signed declaration explaining what searches and/or inquiries were
5 conducted for responsive documents.
- 6 6. SO Interrogatory No. 7, DA/SO Interrogatory No. 5, DA/SO Interrogatory No. 6.
7 DENIED.
- 8 7. No later than twenty-one (21) days from the date of this order, defendants shall respond to
9 the granted discovery requests as set forth above.
- 10 8. Prior to filing any future motion to compel, the parties shall arrange with the
11 undersigned's courtroom deputy to meet and confer in person, before the undersigned, in
12 her courtroom.

13 Dated: October 10, 2024

14 
15 CAROLYN K. DELANEY
16 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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